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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3	July				1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		26	27	28	29	30	31	
								Aug							1
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sept			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
April				1	2	3	4	Oct.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May						1	2								
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31								29	30					
June		1	2	3	4	5	6	Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURER.

We invite the attention of the Sheriffs and citizens of the State generally to the following Circular from Mr. Treasurer Worth, which he has sent, by mail to the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, and permitted us to publish. Mr. Worth's explanations of the condition of Confederate issues are explicit and thorough, and contain in brief the reasons which rendered it indispensable that the Legislature should be convened.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C. June 13, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of N. Carolina:

Under the act of the Confederate Congress of the 23d March last, relating to the funding of Confederate Treasury notes, these fundable notes are divided into three classes:

1. Those dated prior to December 1st, 1862.

2. Those dated between 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863.

3. Those dated on and after 6th April, 1863.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are not fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent. bonds until the 1st August next, after which they are fundable in four per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from the first day of the month printed in red ink across the face of them in 6 per cent. bonds, after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The faith of the Confederate government is pledged for the ultimate payment of all of these issues, and all of them are receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the Confederate government at any time.

At the time this act of Congress passed the vast amount of this currency in circulation had cheapened its value, and the further issues which were unavoidable, were likely to produce ruinous depreciation.

The policy of Congress to remedy the present and prospective evil, seems to have been, to diminish the amount of circulation, and the plans to effect this end were:—

1. To induce the holders of the issues then out, (to wit, the first and second classes,) to fund them by the 1st of August next, by allowing till that date a liberal rate of interest.

2. To have a new issue out, the third class, by the first day of August, fundable at a higher rate of interest than the old issues, which would depreciate the value of these old issues, thus operating on the holders of the old issues to fund them, both by the hope of gain and the fear of loss.

3. By the collection of a tax, which it is supposed will absorb one hundred and twenty-five millions.

4. To prevent a future redundancy of the currency by limiting the new issues to fifty millions per month, and supplying the army with provisions by a tax in kind.

The Legislature of Virginia, with a view, as I presume, to co operate in carrying out the views of Congress, and to protect her Treasury, immediately passed an act providing that only the third class of issues should be received in payment of taxes due to that State, and more recently, the Banks of Richmond, no doubt with the same objects, have resolved not to receive on deposit the issues of the first class. The Banks of Petersburg and Lynchburg, and of the other Southern States, so far as I know, still receive all the issues, but whether they will continue to do so, after the 1st of August, I have been unable to ascertain.

The second section of ordinance No. 35, February session of our Convention, compels you to receive any Confederate notes in payment of taxes, and gives me no power to forbid you to receive any class of it; and as it may turn out that the effect of the act of Congress may be to make one or both the first mentioned classes of notes uncurrent after the 1st of August, whereby the State and County Treasuries may be supplied with unavailable money, the Governor, with the advice of his Council, has ordered an extra session of the General Assembly to convene on the 30th inst., to consider and decide what ought to be done in the premises.

It is expected, therefore, that you will abstain from collecting taxes in the old issues until the action of the Legislature shall be known.

In the mean time there should be no panic among the people on this subject. All have an opportunity to fund till the 1st of August, and to pay the large tax to the Confederate government in these notes, and if the General Assembly should decide to continue to receive the issue of the second class, which will continue to be nearly as good as those of the third class, after the 1st of August, the people will not be incommoded materially, in paying the State and County taxes, and it is hoped that the issues of the first class will be nearly all absorbed by funding, and in paying the Confederate tax.

This full explanation is made to enable you clearly to understand the subject, and to explain it to others.

Until you receive further instructions, you are, therefore, advised to receive only in payment of State and County taxes, the Treasury notes of this State, the notes of all the Banks of this State, gold and silver coin, and Confederate Treasury notes dated on and after 6th of April, 1863, and the interest bearing Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

Very Respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID—AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

Mr. Sumner was re-elected to the U. S. Senate, the other day, by the legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Swan, a member of the Senate of that State, although a Republican, would not, it seems, vote for Mr. Sumner, and gave the following reasons for so refusing:

"I come now, Mr. President, to what is known in history as the John Brown raid. This expedition was planned and fitted out in Boston, and its expense defrayed by subscription. The day he started for Harper's Ferry, on his deed of murder, he dined in room No. 4, Parker House, in company with some of the most ardent and zealous supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I allude to it. The Republican party now disown the act; they call him a monomaniac, an insane man! but when the telegraphic wires, with lightning speed, brought the news of his death to New England, so depraved at that time was the public sentiment here, that the village church bells tolled out his funeral knell, and the ministers of God, with a few honorable exceptions, prayed in their pulpits that the spirit of the departed saint might rest in peace. This act, Mr. President, was the death blow to the peace of the Union. Without it, Virginia would not have seceded, and God grant that we may yet recover from it. I know the names of the persons who were engaged in this transaction, and shall leave a record of them for history.

"Another deed of murder, Mr. President, and I will not detain you longer. When Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave was confined in the Court House in this city, a meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, to consider the subject. Theodore Parker and the Rev. Thomas W. Higginson were there. Mr. Parker, in concluding an eloquent speech, alluded to the fact that a slave was confined in the Court House, and exclaimed in substance, 'Why stand we here idle? To the rescue!' A rush was made for the Court House, and at the door stood a poor laboring man, a Mr. Batchelder, a night watch. His wife and two children were sleeping at home, possibly dreaming of him, as he was toiling for their daily bread.—[illegible] ed, and was immediately assassinated on the spot. Who killed him, the world never knew. These men, Mr. President, were the [illegible] friends and supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I have alluded to the subject."

The following article from the New York Express, throws light on the condition of parties at the North and the prospects of the peace party in that quarter. We commend it to the attention of our readers. If we reverse the picture the Express has drawn, it will be found that much which that paper has said applies to the South. We verily believe that a large majority of the *people* in the two sections prefer peace to war, but they are so committed and hampered that even negotiations looking to peace seem to be impossible:—

THE WAR UNENDING WITH EXISTING PARTIES—A NEW ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

To the Editors of N. Y. Express:

After an experience of two years, no person [illegible] hazard an opinion as to the probable termination of the war. The contending powers are in the field with armies as numerous and well appointed as at any period of the contest.—The passion and hate engendered of strife give no signs of abatement, and the ruling spirits on both sides see naught but destruction and [illegible] in the future. The two political parties at the North alike profess as a cardinal doctrine, "the vigorous prosecution of the war," and repel the charge of favoring peace as unfounded and disgraceful. While the Republican and Democratic organizations thus assume [illegible] to their policy, it is not a little strange that each should stigmatize the other as hypocritical in its professions, and really desirous of [illegible]. It is also the first, if not the very first time in the history of parties, when such is their condition. Neither party pretends to advocate peace, and thus the two rivals for popular power agree in their positions, threats, in professing to favor war, to denounce peace, and to allege each other as really favoring peace, and being utterly hypocritical in urging a policy of [illegible].

The consequence of this extraordinary condition of the parties are anomalous and threatening. If a Republican journal suggests anything like peace, a Democratic organ instantly denounces the offender as untrue to the Union, and wishing its dissolution. The like scene is witnessed if a Democratic paper intimates a desire that the war may be closed. Like two skillful gamblers, the parties watch each other, seeking for some partizan advantage, little caring for the country if selfish purposes are subserved.—Neither dares to propose peace, though thousands in both organizations are convinced the war is destroying the most precious interests, and periling the liberties of the people. Each party thus stimulates the other to continued professions for war, and irresistibly forces its opponent to a denunciation of all plans or suggestions for its peaceful or speedy termination. It is evident that with this ever recurring pressure from both the great parties peace can never come until they are overthrown, or complete exhaustion, North and South, shall ensue. Neither dares advocate peace, because it fears a loss of political advantage, and thus each goads on the other to eternal war. The Democratic party, by its present course, is equally responsible with the Republican for the prolongation of the contest.

We say eternal war, for the reason that the experience of two years must convince any one of the impossibility of subduing the South short of a process of subjugation, equivalent to extermination. Democratic organs in talking of a constitutional war, as something different from the Republican plan of warfare, only indulge in an absurdity which may delude those willing to be deceived, but it is after all the grossest delusion. Such a people as the Southerners, determined on achieving their independence, are not more readily to be lured back by professions of waging a constitutional war, than by the Republican policy of conquest and subjugation. Any civil war between the North and South, carried on by any party, Republican, Abolition or Democratic, must be, as the radical Abolitionists declare it, a war of conquest, subjugation and extermination, and therefore eternal in its duration. The profession by Democratic journals of the impossibility of any other species of warfare, is idle and delusive, and lacks the merit of frankness, which the extremists in this particular seem to possess.

In this contingency a serious question is presented to those of all parties, who believe the continuance of the struggle to be fatal to the country. That there is a large class at the North who thus believe, no sane man will deny. The recent elections, the declarations of committees, the outgivings, [illegible] they are, of many journals, and the daily [illegible] of people prove this. This feeling of opposition arises from very different motives, but all pointing to the same result. Some desire peace as a means of freeing themselves from all connection with slavery; others, because they don't believe the South can ever be conquered and brought back; not a few because they deem the subjugation of the South as unjustifiable and contrary to the spirit of free institutions and Christianity; some because they consider the prolonging of the war as subversive of a Republican government; a large number because they think peace affords the only prospect of re-union—while many others, feeling the heaviest burdens and sorrows of war, conclude that peace alone will bring relief. All these varied motives combine to create a large mass of people by whom this war is detested and abhorred. And yet they are without organization or combination, opposed by the two great parties, and the army of parasites, shoddy contractors and officials, who batten and fatten on the treasure and blood of the people so long as this contest continues. They have no journals through which they can reach the public mind, and if one dares to speak out boldly and truthfully as to the present or the future, the hand of the Administration or the lash of party leaders is applied. This country certainly was never before in a like condition. In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and that with Mexico in 1846, both with foreign powers, [illegible] the authorities to a strict accountability. In the present condition of parties, all this influence is wanting, and the very contrary is the case. If the Administration desires to make peace, it is met by the denunciation of the Democratic leaders and journals. The Executive, under these circumstances, can plausibly say—"True, this war is full of anguish and death, destructive of our best interests and perilous if not fatal to free institutions, yet both the great parties clamor for its vigorous prosecution, and no organization speaks for peace." So long as this is the case, the war must proceed, its dying embers ever fanned into life by the fancied necessities or the real ambition of party leaders, blind to the welfare of the country, the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of our liberties. It is obvious no party can make peace until [illegible] organization of those opposed to the war.

Particular principles or ideas of policy, even under ordinary circumstances, demand and have, in a free country, their distinctive organizations. This is a necessity of every free people, for with them concerted and combined action is the only means of attempting the preservation of the most common rights and privileges. How much more then, is it then, in the present crisis, that the advocates of peace, who believe the continuance of the war will be fatal, should have their distinctive party, to advocate their views freely and promptly before the people?

Out of this combination of difficulties there seems but one path promising anything of hope to the true peace man of the country, and that path is through a new and independent organization. So long as the old parties think peace men can be used, just so long will they continue the present state of things. A firm, organized combination of the peace advocates will soon change this, and the friends of war or peace will be rallied under their rightful and representative banners. No sincere peace man can act with either of the present organizations without outraging his feelings or betraying his principles. To act with either not only fails to advance one step towards the end desired, but is mainfully demoralizing. The time has come when peace men must organize, and temporarily abandon old party associations and predilections. The exigencies of the case, the impending dangers, the wrong policy, if not the cowardice and dishonesty of party and party leaders, and the insincerity of having war on the tongue when peace is in the heart, all combine to call the opponents of this cruel and destructive contest to open, bold and concerted action.

The independent action of organized peace men is, therefore, the only resource left, and the more speedy the concert, the better for the country. It will soon, and probably at once [illegible]. Of one proposition there can be no doubt, and that is, that the peace men of the North, to-day, if organized, would hold the balance of power between Republican and Democratic parties, and give victory as they might incline. We, however, entertain no doubt, that the peace party, to-day, would control the majority of the elections of the North, and a brief discussion of the questions involved in the continuance of the war would, with proper organization, under this majority, be triumphant at the polls over any and all opposing combinations. H.

THE FALL OF PUEBLA.

The French steamer Darien has arrived from Vera Cruz, bearing dispatches which announce the capture of Puebla, by General Forey, commander of the French army. On the 16th ult. he opened fire with heavy artillery, and on the 17th effected a breach in the Fort Totimehuacan, when he moved to the assault, and after encountering a desperate resistance, entered the Plaza, where he received the unconditional surrender of General Ortega. The prisoners made by the capture of the city number twenty-three Generals, nine hundred subordinate officers, and seventeen thousand men.

A division of General Forey's army left on the 20th, for the city of Mexico, a sufficient garrison remaining at Puebla. The following are the particulars of the fall of the most important city but one in Mexico:

It appears that on the 16th of May the French having established a parallel at about 200 yards from Fort Teotimehuacan opened a brisk fire upon that position and dismounted all its guns. The Mexicans fought bravely, but the next day, the parallel having been extended up to the foot of the fortress, the Mexican General Mendoza presented himself in the camp asking General Forey to let the garrison leave with its arms, baggage, and a portion of the artillery, and stating that they would, on those conditions, surrender the city. General Forey refused to accept these propositions, and replied that, if in a few hours the city was not given up, he would resume the bombardment.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon an officer brought a letter from Ortega to General Forey announcing that he was ready to surrender unconditionally with his troops. Col. Manque, the second officer of General Forey's staff, was then detached with the first battalion of foot chasseurs, Commander Cowary, and with a platoon of hussars, for the purpose of occupying the place.

The entrance of the French troops took place in an orderly manner, and without any casualty on either side.

On the morning of the 19th, at 11 o'clock, General Forey made his entry into Puebla and was saluted by a salvo of 100 guns. On the same day General Bazaine made his preparation, and was ready to move toward Mexico on the following morning, May 20.

During the night of the 7th and 8th of May General Comonfort, who had abandoned his positions at San Martin, in order to march to the assistance of Ortega, was surprised by General Bazaine [illegible]

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE IN ENGLAND.

The English opinion about the result of the battle of Chancellorsville was very correctly made up before they got the last news about Hooker's recrossing. That news was suppressed by the Yankee Government, and not sent out by the steamer, in the hope that something might "turn up" to mitigate the disgrace of the disaster. We give a few extracts from the English papers.

[From the London Post, May 18.]

It certainly appears to be an egregious blunder of the Federal commander-in-chief to separate the left wing from the main body by so great an interval as to admit of the enemy interposing between them and preventing their co-operation. This was at once seized by the Confederates, and the consequent isolation of the left wing no doubt necessitated its retreat. Of the fate of Gen. Hooker's army we know nothing as the government, although they must have been in possession of the result of Monday's engagement when the last dispatches left New York on Wednesday morning, declined to publish them.

The position of the Federal army became critical in the extreme, if the left sub-division did in fact recross the Rappahannock. The portion of the Confederate forces which compelled that retreat would then find itself at liberty to attack Gen. Hooker's rear, whilst his front was threatened by the main body under General Stonewall Jackson. The facilities possessed by the Confederate General for obtaining reinforcements by rail from Richmond, North Carolina and even from Charleston, would give him, besides, a great advantage over an antagonist altogether cut off from supplies and separated from a considerable portion of his army. A division of the Federal army was indeed dispatched with the object of cutting the Confederate line of communication, but there is no reason to believe that it succeeded in the attempt. We are assured that the Federals made no less than six thousand prisoners, but with the admission before us we cannot credit the statement. In conclusion, we believe that the Northern General has sustained a disastrous if not a decisive defeat. The next news will however clear away doubts excited by the present conflicting intelligence.

[From the London Times, May 18.]

On the whole, then, though the ultimate result depends, of course, entirely on the issue of the battle on Monday, Gen. Hooker's object seems to have been frustrated. It is true that Gen. Sedgwick's corps has succeeded in gaining possession of the heights above Fredericksburg; but this success will have been of no avail if Hooker [illegible] the Rappahannock behind him, and if Lee was strong enough to force him back on Monday he must have been cut to pieces. He was ten miles away from Sedgwick's corps, and Lee separated the two divisions. The only chance of his success seemed to be that Sedgwick should be able to operate on Lee's right flank and rear before Hooker was crushed. We can anticipate no more hopeful tidings from the Government at Washington having kept back the news of the result of Monday's battle. If it should have been unfavorable, we do not wonder at their hesitating to proclaim so great a calamity. If Gen. Hooker is defeated the last chance of success, at least in Virginia, is gone.

[From the Manchester Guardian, May 18.]

The second passage of the Rappahannock by the chief army of the United States has been followed almost as quickly as that of December last by a sanguinary battle. The [illegible] of foolish confidence of the Federals that their General had "surprised" the Confederates in a position which the latter have been at leisure to study and [illegible] finding himself attacked from an unexpected quarter, and compelled to act on the defensive.

In one day, by [illegible] after several hours fighting, that the Confederate pursuit was stayed at a line far in the rear of the scene of the morning's battle. Gen. Hooker's right wing [illegible] a writer in the interest of his cause, been swung round to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan. On Sunday the battle was renewed with no abatement of fury, and at the close of that day we are told that the Federal Commander-in-Chief had concentrated his lines and awaited attack. When this is the official version of the position of an army which certainly ought to be advancing, we cannot be wrong in supposing that the state of affairs is bad.

TO MAKE SYRUP FROM CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

W. Tooley, Esq., of Natchez, communicates the following interesting and instructive article to the Southern Cultivator.

The Manufacture of Sorgho or Confederate Syrup.—My directions are for farmers and planters who have not, cannot, and would not, get the elaborate apparatus of a sugar house; but there are essential fixtures, etc. which must be had, to wit: a mill, boilers, a bailing dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a common dipper, and perforated ladles or skimmers.

The Mill.—Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a hundred acres or more; the size, 18 inches in diameter, and 24 long, for the cylinders. They should be cast iron; the founderies make them to order.

The Boilers.—They should be proportioned in size and number to the size of the crop; say one for twenty acres, two or three for fifty acres, and five or six for one hundred acres, more or less. As many as five or six can be put in one battery, and operated by one furnace, running under all.

The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a wood rim eight or ten inches high around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the inside than midway of the boilers, otherwise the syrup will be burnt by the fire.

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which is known by the seed becoming of a purplish black, and the stalk streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the cane, if left standing on the land where they grow, with all their leaves or fodder on them, will keep good until the crop is manufactured, if you will barely cut off all the ripe seed. If you pull the fodder the canes will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

The Gathering of the Canes.—Pull the fodder as you do corn fodder, each day as you grind your cane. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp hoes, and haul them to the mill with the seed on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the field if a large one; dry the panicles in the sun one day and house. The seed will equal or exceed corn, on the same land, and containing by chemical analysis 66 per cent. of starch, is about two-thirds the value of corn as a [illegible] for feeding stock or horses [illegible] for making whiskey and will command one dollar per bushel in the market.

The juice as pressed out by the mill, should run through cloths fastened over the receiving tubs to clear it of all trash.

To Clarify the Juice.—Put the juice in the largest boiler, nearly filling it, and start a gentle fire under it, and put the juice to simmering—not boiling—and keep it so about thirty minutes, until clarified. This is to be effected by administering some alkali in solution.

The best alkali for this purpose is the supercarbonate of soda. Put one heaping teaspoonful in a pint of water, dissolve it, and pour it into the boiler of simmering juice, stir it up, and a violent effervescence takes place, rising four inches high, and finally settling in a thick greenish scum all over the surface of the juice. Skim this off, and repeat the process every few minutes for about thirty minutes, more or less, but stop it as soon as, but not before, all effervescence ceases.

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric acids which abound in the Chinese sugar cane juice; and the super carb. of soda is the purest and best alkali for this purpose, as sodium, the base of the peroxyd, is lighter than water. The pressure of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green feculous matter, which the alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and brings to the surface as scum. These constant skimmings will soon give you a clear juice, capable of making a clear, thick acidless syrup. This use of soda I discovered in 1857 by experimenting, and experience has fully confirmed its superiority over all other alkalies.

The Louisiana and West Indian sugar planters use lime to purify the juice. It will neutralize the acids, but I doubt its purifying agency. The lime will readily unite with and neutralize the phosphoric and sulphuric acids, but are not compounds, the sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris being one, too heavy to rise, a green, woody matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to eat plaster of Paris, in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

I am fortified in these views, against the use of lime to clarify and purify syrup, by Dr. Robert Battey, one of the ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says deliberately—"Lime answers no useful purpose so far as syrup is concerned, save to neutralize the free acid which exists naturally in the cane. Lime darkens the color, and to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrup." I regret that Dr. Battey did not go farther and give the reason why lime does not clarify. I have already suggested the specific gravity, as a cause, as being too heavy, or the reason.

If soda cannot be had, have ready strong ley from green hickory ashes. This alkaline solution is the next best to that of soda, and apply it in the same way.

After the juice is both neutralized of its free acids and purified of its feculæ, which may be seen and known by the cessation of effervescence and the transparency of the juice, then boil down to the syrup point.

In the absence of instruments, which cannot now be had, be sure you boil enough. It is safer to err by boiling too much than not enough. As a general guide you have to go by eye sight, and as but a few in the South ever paid any attention to it heretofore, I will give certain general rules which should be observed.

1. Boil down until the syrup is about one-fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true that five gallons of juice will average one gallon of syrup.

2. Boil down until the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you pour it out and suspend it in the air.

3. Boil down until all water is expelled. This may be seen and known when the syrup, being reduced to about one-fifth its original juice, throws up jets some six inches high; this latter is the water escaping as steam; continue to boil until these jets cease, then strike off your syrup into tubs, and when cool barrel it.

The Barrels.—Put up your syrup in cypress barrels; white oak barrels will not hold syrups. Several large Planters put up their syrup in poplar troughs. These will hold the syrup but the oxygen of the atmosphere will certainly, as it has done, acidify it, as it thus has so much surface to act on.

In conclusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of trial, blockade and war. Its fodder is equal to that of corn, its seed is equal to two-thirds of corn, and its syrup nearly equal to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the lands can produce of corn.

To Dress Sheepskins.—Mr. Eastwood wants to know how to dress sheepskins. My father has a receipt for dressing them with the wool on. It is as follows: Nail the skin on a board, with the flesh side out; rub on plenty of powdered chalk; after it is dry and begins to rub off, rub on some alum and roll it up and lay it in a dry place three or four days; shake it out and rub it well.

GEN. BRAGG.—We learn from our Western exchanges that Gen. Braxton Bragg has united himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was confirmed a few days since at his quarters in Shelbyville, Tenn., Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott, of the Diocese of Georgia officiating.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
SALEM, N. C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

[From the Henderson Times.]

THE BEAUTIES OF SECESSION.

MR. DEDMAN:—If one so humble as I, who can just raise his head high enough to see a few things around him, can see such magnificent beauties in a thing, as I can see in Secession, he surely ought to have the privilege of relating, at least, some of them. And,

1st. Was it not beautiful to hear men in the outset of Secession proclaiming that there would be no war, and if war did actually come, they would face the music—ten of them could whip a hundred Yankees; and drive(!) them from the South. But, when war did come, to see them falling back upon their dignity, saying, "*We can't go*,—our business must be attended to; too much property at stake; cannot lose it; the poor man must go and fight for us." *Is not this beautiful?*

2nd. Was it not beautiful to see the rich, when volunteers were called for, the foremost in the field, calling on the young men and boys to go with them to whip the Yankees out of the land, and they should not suffer while *they* had a dollar; but as soon as they got out all of the poor they could, and their names about to be enrolled, they stepped back—"We can't go, unless some fat office is offered us." *This also is beautiful.*

3rd. Was it not beautiful to see, as soon as war was actually begun, a host of bipeds raise up all over the land, professing to be friends of the poor, traversing every nook and corner where provisions were raised, to buy provisions for the women and children of the soldiers, but as soon as procured, turned out to speculating upon them, and some of them, at least, are amassing fortunes out of the very lives of the poor?

4th. And as a consequence, is it not beautiful to pass through the country, and see at almost every turn of the road, some half starved woman with her almost famished and naked children, and hear the mother say, I have no provisions for my children; I cannot see any way that I can feed and clothe them; I have traveled all day and can not buy a bushel of corn, or a pound of meat—the children are crying for bread? Oh! mamma, can you not give us some bread? Father, when he was at home with us, gave us bread and meat a plenty, but they deceived him, and he volunteered; or he was conscribed and driven from us, and now we must starve!—but, mother, did not father send us money in that letter you got the other day? O, yes, says the mother, but the farmers refuse to take the money he sent us, and so I see no way but that we must all starve together. Presently the sad news comes, the father is killed, or has died of camp disease, and the poor woman is left to drag out a miserable existence here. Now, they that are so blind that they can not see a great beauty in Secession, when they witness the widow's tears, and hear the orphan's wail for bread, surely must be blind indeed, and he that can contemplate the miseries that are, and will be entailed all over the South, without shedding tears of pity, his heart must be harder than the nether mill-stone, and he that can speculate upon the very life blood of poor desolate women and children, will one day cry for water to cool his parched tongue.

5th. Is it not beautiful to pass through many of the most fertile portions of the South, that were once enlivened with the merry song of the farmer, and the busy scenes of life—the church bell called the children to the Sabbath School, and announced the hour when the minister of Christ would enter the stand, and proclaim a crucified [illegible] evening all would return home delighted with what they had saw and heard. Now a barren, a desolate waste—the farmer is driven from his once beautiful home, now occupied by soldiers, his stock driven off, his furniture destroyed, his houses pillaged, and his lands made desolate; in the place of the church bell calling the people to social worship, the boom of the cannon is heard, and the clash of small arms tells of death and devastation; hear the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the shouts of victory, the wail of the vanquished all—all—all showing to a demonstration that Secession has beauties,—illustrious beauties attending it.

6th. Is it not beautiful to see a portion of a nation secede from the other portion, on the plea that they were impelled to that course, in order to gain their liberties; but as soon as done, they place a man at their head, calling him by the mild name of President, but giving him unlimited powers, creating in him the the powers and discretion of a dictator, or despot, yielding up every vestige of liberty, in order to be free. Where is the liberty of a southern man now, but to obey some superior? Is there not beauty here? Surely this, too, is most beautiful.

7th. Is it not beautiful to think, that South Carolina was, and had been preparing for this conflict ever since the days of Nullification, in 1831–'32, that the conflict has come, and she has not prepared one thing, except windy speeches, and quaint resolutions.

8th. Is it not beautiful, to hear southern men complaining of high taxes, import duties, &c., claiming free trade with all nations, now pent up, blockaded on every side, and compelled to submit to the most enormous taxes ever levied upon any people, claiming to be free.

Now, Mr. Editor, here are some of the beauties of Secession witnessed in the first two years of its reign. What they will be in two years more I cannot tell; the beauties will shine so brilliant, the light so conspicuous, that I fear that there will be but few of us able to look upon them and live.—The land will be desolated, the women, children and poor generally, starved, and the few rich left, will be fighting and striving for the fat offices, and scenes of brilliant beauty will be witnessed, which pen cannot describe, nor mortal man contemplate, unless this unnatural, unholy war should end, and that right shortly. We should pray like the old man in Tennessee, when a house was about to fall on him, it being so crowded that he could not get out, he cried at the top of his lungs: "Lord have mercy, and that quick!" and probably for the elect's sake this war may be stopped. J. M. B.

Willow, May, 1863.

PROMOTED.—The Petersburg Express learns that Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom has been promoted to the Rank of Major General, and assigned to duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina: Also, that Col. Matt. W. Ransom, commanding the 35th N. C. T. of Ransom's late Brigade, has been made a Brigadier. Both are of Warren county, N. C.

The Raleigh Progress says that Lieut. Col. James B. Gordon, of Wilkes, has been appointed Colonel of the 19th Regiment, (2d Cavalry,) N. C. troops, vice Sol. Williams, deceased.

Col. A. M. Scales, too, of the 13th N. C. troops, the Milton Chronicle learns, has been made Brigadier, and Commands Pender's old Brigade.

Enrollment of the Militia.

Col. J. Masten has received orders from Gov. Vance to assemble the 71st Regiment in order to make out a full and complete roll of every free white male between 18 and 45 years of age, in this regiment, liable to militia duty.

Every Captain is to make out and return to the Colonel, by the *23d day of July next*, a full and neat roll of his company, with no exceptions,—"every one must be enrolled, without regard to office, or any thing else."

The companies composing this Regiment are ordered to appear at Winston on the 6th and 7th days of July next, in order for enrollment of Conscripts under Lieutenant Anderson's order, and also for enrollment of the Militia under Gov. Vance's order.

We presume Col. Matthews, of the 121st Regiment, has received similar orders.

☞ See Governor's Proclamation calling for 7,000 volunteers for State defence. If volunteers cannot be obtained, a draft will be resorted to.

Gov. Vance's Proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 30th inst., will also be found in this paper.

President Davis has also called upon the State authorities of Virginia for 8,000 Militia for local defence, and to be ready by the 1st of August.

We presume all the Southern States have been called upon for their *quota*, and that if the call is enforced in one, it will be in all.

COAL.—We learn from the Danville, Va., papers, that arrangements are being made to work the coal beds on Dan River, from which a supply of coal is hoped to be received for Danville next winter.

The coal region extends to the neighborhood of Germanton, some 12 or 14 miles from this place, and if we had the long talked of railroad now in operation, we could procure coal for fuel cheaper than wood, at present prices. But as it is, hurry up the Greensborough and Danville Road, and money being very plenty now, who knows but we can procure the material, and, in a short time, boast of the High Point and Salem Railroad, and thus bring coal into competition with wood.

A road from High Point to Salem would pay.

A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, in the matter of Leopold Cohn decides where persons liable to military duty under the conscription acts passed by the Confederate Congress, have placed substitutes in the army, such persons are not liable, after such substitution, to perform further military duty.—This opinion was delivered in February last, and we believe the soundness of his opinion, or his loyalty, is not questioned at Richmond, nor have we heard of any threatened conflict between South Carolina and the Confederate government on account of this South Carolina judge's decision.

Similar decisions have been made by North Carolina Judges, which have not only been disregarded by the Secretary of War, but persons discharged have been *re-arrested*, by order of the Secretary, the sovereignty of the State disregarded and insulted, and a *conflict* threatened by the destructive press of the State.

Decision next week.

CONSCRIPTS.—J. H. Anderson, the Enrolling officer for this Congressional District, notifies the commanding officers of the militia regiments in this district to enroll all white males within the limits of their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, including all who have been exempt, or detailed, or discharged from service from any cause whatever. See advertisement.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.—The grand jury of the Confederate Court at Richmond, has refused to find a true bill against this gentleman on the charge of treason.

☞ The Standard says, the arguments in the *habeas corpus* cases, were opened before the Supreme Court in Raleigh, on Wednesday last.

☞ The important Circular for Treasurer Worth was crowded out last week. It appears on first page of this issue.

TAXES.—See the Sheriff's Tax notice in this paper.

SUPREME COURT.—Among the opinions delivered, we find the following of interest in this section of country:

By Pearson, C. J. In Delaney vs. Delaney, in Equity, from Rockingham; bill dismissed with costs.

By Battle, J.—In Lewis vs Webster, in Equity, from Stokes, directing a decree for an account. In Hancock vs. Parks, in Equity, from Randolph; no error in the order appealed from. In Boswell vs. Brimsfrel, in Equity, from Rockingham; bill dismissed with costs.

☞ The *Southern Field and Fireside*, again makes its appearance on our table, after a suspension of a short time.

See prospectus.

TAX COLLECTOR.—William K. Lane, of Wayne, has been appointed Chief Collector of the Confederate tax in North Carolina, who, we learn, has appointed Wm. Flynt, Esq., collector in Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

☞ The Raleigh *Progress* says:—We are informed that upon request of the Governor, the Secretary of War has ordered that the men detailed in the various government shops of this State are to be allowed to go home to assist in the harvest fields.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.

We learn that a destructive hail storm passed over Chapel Hill on Saturday afternoon about sunset. The hail stones were of a size quite unprecedented in this latitude, many of them being as large as a biscuit, and in the same shape—others globular, and some 2½ inches in diameter. The storm came from the South-west, and extended in width for about a mile. The unreaped wheat and oat crops in its path were thrashed and beaten into the ground; the corn was greatly torn and broken; a large proportion of the foliage was stripped from the trees, almost all the fruit has been destroyed,—while more than 1200 or 1500 panes of glass were broken in the University buildings and the village. The damage done is very considerable. Meanwhile the grain that had been reaped is not materially damaged and the narrowness of the strip over which the storm prevailed gives us cause to hope that the very large yield promised by the harvest in Orange will not be substantially diminished, and it gives us pleasure to add that the long continued drought in that community has been ended by fine rains during the past few days.—*Ral. Progress.*

A severe hail storm passed over Barksdale, about thirteen miles from Danville, Va., on Saturday afternoon. Hail commenced falling about 4½ o'clock, and for half an hour stones as large in some cases as hen's eggs were showered on the earth. One was picked up weighing within a few grains of a pound. It is feared much damage was sustained by the crops in that section.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From accounts given below it appears that a portion of Gen. Lee's army is again in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The authorities of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New York, are very much excited, and are making defensive preparations. Lincoln has called for 100,000 men to repel the threatened invasion. The exact position of the main body of Gen. Lee's and Gen. Hooker's army is not known.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson are still holding out.

Nothing of interest from Eastern North Carolina.

THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN PENNSYLVANIA—OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG AND SCOTLAND.

By flag of Truce boat to City Point, says the Petersburg Express, we received at a late hour last night, the New York Herald of the 17th. We can only give a short summary in this morning's issue. The third page of the Herald is emblazoned with a map of Pennsylvania, south of the Susquehannah river, showing the route of the "Rebel Invasion," and the line of the Federal defence. All Pennsylvania is a blaze of excitement, and meetings are held in every city, township and county precinct, to volunteer to check the advance of the Confederate troops.

Fortifications are being rapidly erected all along the North bank of the Susquehannah, and General McClellan or General Franklin has been called for to head the State Troops.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 16th—Midnight.—Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg, seven miles this side of Chambersburg, show that the rebels are still at that place in force not exceeding two thousand cavalry, with no infantry.

Gen. Jenkins, who commands the Rebel forces, ordered all the stores opened, which was complied with. The merchants were compelled to take Confederate money in payment for their goods.

To-day the rebels were drawn up in line of battle anticipating an attack. Rebel Cavalry to-day occupied Littlestown, eleven miles from Gettysburg, but at last accounts had not advanced beyond that point.

The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry to move forward. The authorities are inclined to believe, however, that they will not move further North.

The farmers in the Valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found. Private property has been respected. They burned the railroad bridge across Scotland Creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg.

The excitement here is subsiding. Several citizens on leaving were hooted and groaned at by the crowd at the depot. The authorities have information, which is not confirmed, however, that the rebels are at Newmarket, Pa., with a force of 20,000 to 25,000.

HARPER'S FERRY INVESTED.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.—Trains did not run to Harper's Ferry to-day. None are going beyond Frederick Junction, the road from that point to Harper's Ferry being unprotected. This movement of trains is not deemed prudent. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open, and so far as ascertained, all is quiet along the line.

Harper's Ferry is invested by rebels on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified. The garrison have an extensive supply of ammunition, and can stand a long siege.

Fugitives from Hagerstown report the rebels picketing all the roads and not permitting any one to pass.

The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500.

All was quiet at Fredericksburg up to five o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly excited and hundreds were leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated $400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on rapidly. All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor and been accepted. The City Guard will go on duty at Fort Marshall to-morrow. All our volunteer companies are meeting to-night and receiving new members. Recruiting parties are also parading the streets.

The Herald of the 18th reports the retreat of the rebels from Chambersburg, but says they are in strong force at Williamsport and Cumberland. The Confederates also occupy South Mountain. Five hundred Union cavalry had been captured near Greencastle.

Harper's Ferry had been evacuated, but Maryland Heights, strongly fortified, are still held by the Yankees.

The rebel force which occupied Chambersburg, did not number more than 2,500, but there is a force of 7 or 8,000 at Williamsport.

Hooker's Grand Army, on the 16th, was on or near the old Bull Run battle-field.

The object of the rebel raid in Pennsylvania, is thought to be the tapping of the great Central Rail Road, running from Harrisonburg to Lancaster. The refugees represent that the rebel attack at Martinsburg was by a force of four thousand mounted riflemen—a detachment from the main body of the rebel cavalry, which numbers from twelve to fifteen thousand.

HARRISBURG, June 17.—The aspect of affairs, so far as can be judged by the reports from the border seem to be this:

The rebel forces occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore.

Apprehensions are entertained by the people of Altoona and other points on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the rebels will strike for the West, and then go back to their own soil by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburg are considered sufficient protection for the city, and an offensive movement on our part is not unlikely.

The panic is over here, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Shenandoah becoming the seat of war, though there is high authority for stating that such an attempt may be made by Gen. Lee. Official intelligence received in Richmond that Gen. Stuart has had several skirmishes in Pennsylvania with the enemy's cavalry, in all of which he has been successful.

FROM VICKSBURG.

HEADQ'RS, WALNUT HILLS, VICKSBURG, June 12—Evening.

The best information credits Gen. Loring at Jackson with 5000 rebels, Gen. Walker at Yazoo City with 5000, and Gen. Johnston at Canton with 15,000. There will be massed to attack Gen. Grant's rear, but he holds all the fords on the Black River, which must be crossed by Gens. Johnston and Loring.

Rebel cavalry are continually scouting outside of Gen. Grant's lines.

Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Gen. Pemberton absolutely refuses.

There can no longer be any doubt that Milliken's Bend is in possession of our forces. It was taken by Gen. Taylor, forming a part of Gen. Kirby Smith's force. The force of Gen. Taylor numbered 8,000 men. These facts have been communicated to the President officially by a dispatch (telegraphic) from General Johnston.

Gen. Banks has raised the seige of Port Hudson. Heavy skirmishing at Big Black bridge.

YANKEE ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, June 20.

Six regiments of mounted infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, in all 3,000, attacked this city this morning.

Col. Trig, 54th Virginia regiment was in command of our forces. After a spirited engagement of one hour and a half, our batteries drove the enemy from the field with heavy loss. The loss on our side was six killed and wounded.

I regret to state that Capt. H. McClung of this city was killed. The enemy tore up the railroad and destroyed all the wires for some miles above here.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

KNOXVILLE, June 22.

The raiders left here on Saturday at 10 o'clock and reached Strawberry Plains at 5 p. m. After a brief fire of half an hour our troops were captured.

The enemy paroled 180 prisoners. They burnt the bridge, depot buildings and 3 or 4 private dwellings, and rifled others, and proceeded to New Market by Mossy Creek on Sunday, where they burned the bridge, tore up the railroad track and cut the wires as far as they went.

On Monday, between Mossy Creek and Morristown, they were confronted from the front and rear by the commands of Gens. Jackson, Pegram and Col. Scott. It is rumored and believed that we took all their artillery, and that their whole force was dispersed, our cavalry pursuing them and capturing prisoners.

Our loss was 6 killed and 9 wounded in the fight of Saturday. The loss of the enemy 21 killed and wounded. No injury to the property here.

YANKEES DRIVEN BACK IN TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, June 22.

A special dispatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer, gives the following dispatch dated Warrace, Tenn., June 21st:

Gen. Waldro's Lightning Division, 2,500 Federal cavalry, 500 of whom were negroes was driven back from Alexandria, Tenn., 8 miles northwest of Liberty, by Duke's cavalry on the 17th.

The enemy's loss was ten killed and a number wounded. No loss on our side.

Capt. Shelton, of Duke's 2d Kentucky, has returned from Bardstown, which place he left on the 8th. He brought out a quantity of stores. The enemy has fallen back from Lebanon and Trune towards [illegible]

FROM VICKSBURG.

JACKSON, June 22.

On Saturday morning at two o'clock, the enemy made another furious assault on our lines in rear of Vicksburg. The action lasted till ten o'clock a. m., ending in the complete rout of the enemy.

Citizens from the neighborhood report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard.

The loss of the enemy is heavier than in any other attack. Nothing whatever known in regard to our loss; but it is certain that another great victory has been gained.

One of our scouts has just arrived from the interior of the enemy's lines. He reports that they acknowledge their loss to be heavier than in any other assault, and that it is variously reported at 7,000 to 10,000, and also that our victory was complete.

Their troops are much depressed in consequence of this, and say that Vicksburg has ever been a slaughter pen, and abuse Gen. Grant for undertaking an impossibility.

Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce to Gen. Jackson yesterday, asking permission to remove his wounded left at Edwards' Depot after the fight of the creek, which was allowed, after they were duly exchanged.

The Yankee raiders who have been operating in Gen. Johnston's rear, and retreated towards Memphis, were overtaken by General Ruggle's, and defeated, taking 30 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, &c.

RICHMOND, June 23.

It is reported that Suffolk was evacuated and burnt by the Yankees yesterday.

About 1,000 negroes were taken at Winchester, and a number of tories and leading Yankees.

MORE CAVALRY FIGHTING.

JACKSON, June 23.

Col. Wert Adams' cavalry attacked 400 of the enemy's cavalry on Bear creek, La., near Mechanicsburg yesterday and routed them, capturing their artillery and killing and wounding 100. Our loss 25 killed and wounded, among the latter Capt. W. Yerger, who distinguished himself in the action.

JACKSON, June 23.

A special dispatch dated Grenada, 23d, states that on Friday, Chalmer's attacked the 2d Illinois cavalry 4 miles south of Hernando, at daylight, killing, wounding and capturing all but one company.

On Saturday night Chalmers was at Hickahala (?) with the Yankee force this side of him.

Gen. George states that the troops and McCulloch were four miles in the rear of the enemy. The Yankees are heading North.

LATE RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT—VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

We have at last direct intelligence from beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing the public for some weeks past. The information is from a gentleman just from the headquarters of Gen. Kirby Smith, who has official relations with that army. He crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez, on the 12th inst. The intelligence he furnishes is published in the Mobile Register, and the first important fact we learn is that Gen. Smith is fully posted as to the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is directing the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on this side the river in the work of raising the siege of those two cities. General Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from which point he has easy water communication with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, by the Red, Black and Tensas rivers. His troops are already at the posts selected for them in carrying out Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. To this end Gen. Walker's division, of Gen. Dick Taylor's army, was already at Young's Point with 7,000 men, and the artillery necessary to command the river, so as to transports and other wooden vessels. Three thousand men, under Brig. Gen. Green, were on the peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position, with the aid of Gen. Gardner's batteries, to completely close the river to the enemy's boats.

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 12,000 men, was on the march for that point, his object being the same, to command the river and cut off Grant's supplies. The great fall in the Mississippi river, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities to these operations.—The narrowness of the stream forced passing vessels to come within easy range of the shore batteries, while the river had sunk so low that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrison of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits, each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies. News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering for want of water, and suffering more from being obliged to drink the water of the Big Black which is very unwholesome. Gen. Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this, among other reasons: that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He is in constant communication with the West of the Mississippi, and all things are working to a consummation—the starvation of the enemy, the raising the siege, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldsonville. Gen. Mouton with 7,000 men is at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish. In their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured and are being sent back to their owners.

The Red River is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between this side and the banks of the Mississippi at Natchez, and other places, was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side, and have probably passed by this time.

Gen. Magruder has his eye fixed on Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow-soldiers nearer the scene of action.

FIGHT AT WINCHESTER, VA.

From the correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

STAUNTON, VA., June 18.

I have this morning conversed with a gentleman who was with the army during the late important transactions, and who left Winchester Tuesday morning, and I will give you a few items derived from him.

Our glorious Ewell—under whom I served during last year's campaign, and for whom I often felt jealous (though he never felt jealous for himself)—has indeed caught the mantle of the ascended Jackson. Brilliantly has he re-enacted the scenes of the spring of '62, on the same theatre.

Having first occupied every road approaching Winchester, Jackson like, he made a road leaving the Valley turnpike near Kernstown and stretching across the Romney road, and for 6 miles further, and leading towards the Martinsburg road. By means of this road, he led his army half around the town, and attacked the enemy, who were expecting an attack from forces on the Martinsburg road, on the flank and rear. The surprise was complete. So little were they anticipating an attack from the direction in which it came, that they had placed there all the wagon trains, which thus actually were between us and them.

It seems that skirmishing all around was going on during Saturday, the enemy's pickets retiring. It also continued Sunday, and on that day Ewell, with great secrecy and with painful toil, conducted his army over the new road, getting them into position about 6 P. M., when the cannonade commenced. It continued for two and a half hours, during which the Louisiana brigade gallantly charged, with cheers, the enemy's outer works, and took possession of them. Here darkness closed active operations, but on Monday morning the enemy utterly disorganized, evacuated the town, leaving horses, wagons, commissary and medical stores and artillery.

They seemed to have destroyed nothing.—Some 3 or 400 wagons were secured; also, 60 pieces of cannon, and 2,800 horses, among which a large number were unusually fine animals.

Three miles above the town a brigade en masse was captured, principally, I believe, by the Immortal "Stonewall Brigade." Besides this, during to-day large numbers of prisoners, in squads, were being brought in.

The avenues of exit from the place were strewed with the knapsacks and clothing of the fugitives.

It was feared the brute Milroy had escaped, but if so, it was after the style in which his master Lincoln entered Washington.

Our whole loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 200. Of course we lost none in prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was comparatively small, but we appear to have captured nearly the whole force, amounting to 6,000 or 7,000, probably at least as many muskets as prisoners were taken.

Is not all this a noble achievement for our maimed Ewell? Right glad am I that he rides out of sight.

From this place and from everywhere else refugees from the lower Valley are flocking thither. Merchants and speculators, male and female, Jew and Gentile, are also crowding to Winchester. But it will be no go, as there are few if any goods there. I learn that the town is in a filthy condition. As you know, a slaughterhouse had been established in the centre of the place. The market and some of the principal buildings had been used as stables. The Yankees had been the principal sufferers from the "camp fever," though a kind of typhoid fever had prevailed among the citizens.

I am pleased to learn that the country this side of Winchester is less desolated than last year. Many farms are not exhibiting luxuriant crops of corn or wheat. The season, there has been better than in this region.

I learn that on Tuesday morning our army was three miles below Martinsburg, ordered to march at 11 o'clock with three days' rations.

SHENANDOAH.

With reference to the escape of Milroy there is yet no certainty. One report says that he was captured by our cavalry near the Potomac and captured, whilst another, quite as reliable, states that he passed through Charlestown, with his escort, early on Sunday morning.—The latter report, we judge, is much more plausible than the other, as it is not at all likely that he could have been able to be overtaken after being once past that place. If he passed through Charlestown as alleged, it is probable he went out from Winchester on the Martinsburg road as far as Bunker Hill, and thence through Smithfield and Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman who came down from the Valley by the Central train, last evening gives the following estimate of our captures:

Prisoners, from	6,000 to 7,000
Horses	2,800
Wagons	400 to 500
Stores	$1,000,000 to $2,000,000

The accompanying despatch has the following dispatch was received from Gen. Lee.

Martinsburg is situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is of course in our hands.

CULPEPER C. H., June 15th, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. & I. Gen'l:

General:—On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. Rhodes took possession of Martinsburg, capturing several pieces of artillery, more than 200 prisoners, a supply of ammunition and grain. Our loss, one killed and two wounded.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, General.

From the North.

Northern dates to the 19th, represent great excitement at the North, especially in Pennsylvania. Lincoln has issued the following proclamation, which we append:

Whereas, the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States following, namely:

From the State of Maryland 10,000.
From the State of Pennsylvania 50,000.
From the State of Ohio 30,000.
From the State of West Virginia 10,000.
[illegible] for the period of six months from the date hereof, unless sooner discharged by the U. States [illegible] with a tax in kind.

GAS.

AFTER the 1st of July we will have to charge Fifteen Dollars per thousand feet for Gas.

[illegible]

...of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as infantry artillery and cavalry, in the proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Sec'ry of State.

The Northern telegraphic dispatches are wild and unreliable, and would occupy too much space in this paper, a general view of the whole situation will be found under the news head. Hooker has proceeded northward via Fairfax station. This movement was necessary on account of the movements of Gen. Lee's army.

The Baltimore American speaks thus about the capture of Winchester as follows:

THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER—ESCAPE OF MILROY—HIS ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The escape of Milroy is confirmed. He arrived in Baltimore on the 17th. While on his way there he telegraphed the following official report of his escape from Winchester:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 16.—I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

The outer works at Winchester were carried by the rebels by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening and the whole fortifications strongly invested by a force of not less than 15,000 men under General Ewell. It became at once a question of ultimate surrender, or to make a bold dash to force their way through the enemy's lines, and a council of war held on Sunday night unanimously advised an evacuation. The large guns and his artillery were all spiked at once, and at 1 o'clock on Monday morning he abandoned everything except his horses and struck boldly through the enemy's lines. The movement was so rapid that the enemy was taken by surprise, and the night being quite dark, the movement, so far as the troops immediately investing the works were concerned, was accomplished with but little loss.

They were followed by cavalry, and a great many stragglers taken prisoners, but when four miles this side of Winchester, at the junction of the road leading from Berryville to Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, they were intercepted by a strong rebel force, with artillery, and strongly posted in the woods on the road side. Gen. Milroy rallied his men, and made several attempts to storm and capture their batteries, but was driven back.

Daylight was now rapidly approaching, and it was deemed prudent to endeavor again to cut their way through the enemy's lines, which was successfully accomplished and being without artillery they suffered considerably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy gave up the pursuit.

About 12 o'clock on Monday they reached Halltown, and the enemy having abandoned the pursuit, they, after a short rest, marched into Harper's Ferry during the afternoon. The gallant fellows were in a sad condition after so severe a march and fight, but were full of spirit and gratification that they had escaped the clutches of the enemy.

All the stores, ammunition and wagons at Winchester fell into the hands of the enemy, together with all the artillery, not a gun having been saved.

Nearly all the public property and stores were safely gotten away from Winchester. Milroy's train of about 200 wagons, with horses and some cavalry and infantry, and a considerable number of the 5th Maryland regiment, all of which crossed the Potomac and came through Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle and other towns, have reached Harrisburg.

It is supposed by many persons that this train was taken by affrighted persons as being a large rebel force. It is said that the rebel cavalry was close in the rear of it until they reached near Newville, and there stopped, which is their nearest approach to Harrisburg.

The regiments engaged at Martinsburg were the 101st N. Y., 2d Maryland, and the 13th Penn., which ran at the first fire.

A NEW STAMP.—The Postoffice Department has succeeded in procuring the manufacture, in Richmond, of a very handsome twenty cent stamp. This stamp presents a very excellent likeness of Gen. Washington, and is in all respects a credit to the engraver. The Department is now filling orders for stamps of this denomination, which will increase the convenience of paying postage on double letters and packages, and will be found useful in the absence of small notes as change.—*Charlotte Courier.*

LATEST NEWS.

By Yesterday Evening's Mail.

From the Daily Progress of yesterday.

Hooker Crosses the Potomac—Next Fight expected in Maryland—Richmond Threatened &c.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Reliable information has been received that Hooker has crossed the Potomac. Other news indicates that the next battle will be fought in Maryland. No important engagement has taken place since the affair at Middleburg.

Gov. Letcher has issued a call for citizens and others to meet at the Capitol Square this evening for the purpose of organizing to aid the regular troops in repelling any attack contemplated against the Capital. The call was issued in consequence of information received that troops were being landed by the enemy at Brandon, in James River, and at the White House, York River, for the supposed purpose of an advance in this direction. No excitement here. Weather cloudy and prospect of heavy rain.

STILL LATER FROM VICKSBURG.—JACKSON, June 24.—Several private letters, dated Vicksburg, June 17th, state that the utmost feeling of confidence exists in their ability to resist any assault, and that our entire loss, including Wednesday's fight is only 625. Among the killed are Col. Garrett and Captain Gould, 20th Ala.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST VICKSBURG.

The enemy landed seventy-five thousand strong at Grand Gulf on the 27th of April, and was attacked by Generals Bowen's, Gregg's and Tracy's brigades, who fell back after a gallant resistance. The enemy then advanced in the direction of Jackson. Our forces found them on the 12th and 13th of May at Clinton and Mississippi Springs. The enemy occupied Jackson on the 14th, sacked the place, and evacuated it on the 16th. On the 22d Gen. Pemberton gave battle at Baker's Creek. His forces fell back, and the attack was renewed on the 23d at Big Black Bridge. They were again forced to retire, losing a number of guns. On the 24th Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, and on the 29th made an assault on the works, and was repulsed every time with immense slaughter. On the 30th of May he renewed the assault, with the same success. On the 31st his troops refused to renew the assault, and the idea of taking the place by storm was abandoned. He is now ditching, and by sieges and parallels has at present gotten within three hundred yards of our works and mounted siege pieces, with which he has opened fire, but without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the series of attacks is about six thousand. Grant's present force does not exceed sixty thousand, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. Numbers have been swept off by sickness and desertion. No apprehension is felt as to the subsisting of our garrison. The following is a statement of the daily rations now issued: "One quarter pound of bacon, half pound of beef, five-eights quarts of meal, besides an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses."—*Dispatch.*

Capture of the Confederate Steamer Atlanta.—Dispatches received in this city yesterday from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta. It is stated that the Atlanta, under the command of Capt. Webb, steamed out of the harbor and was attacked by two Federal iron clads, and after an action of thirty minutes was so disabled as to cause her surrender. She was then taken in tow by the captors and carried out to sea. One report says that only 5 shots were fired by the enemy's boats, and 4 by the Atlanta, and it is supposed that the artillery practice of the enemy was so accurate as to disable our ship thus early and render her unmanageable.

The Atlanta was formerly the Fingal, an English steamer which ran the blockade, and after getting into the harbor of Savannah was purchased by our Government and converted into an iron clad, to be used for the defence of that city. Much anxiety is felt here relative to the fate of Captain Webb, her commander, who is a resident of this city. He is a native of [illegible]

Another Brilliant Exploit—Capture of the Steamer Boston—Burning of the Barks Lennox and Texana.

A party of daring marines started to get a steamboat; the party was under the command of Captain James Duke. After experiencing rather hard fare in the marshes of the Mississippi for some days, they discovered the Boston towing the ship Jenny Lind loaded with ice, up to New Orleans. This was some three miles from the Pass at Outre lighthouse. The brave fellows hailed the ship, and a line was thrown out to them, they were in an open boat. On getting aboard of the Boston, the Confederates made a pretty display of revolvers, when the captain of the ship remarked, "I told you they were d—d rebels." It was too late; the fastings were instantly cut, and our men were in possession of the steamer. In coming round at sea, they met the bark Lennox, from New York, with an assorted cargo, principally stores, to which they helped themselves, and retaining the captain and mate as prisoners, sent the passengers and crew ashore. They then set fire to her, completely destroying the vessel. This took place yesterday (Wednesday.) There were about forty on the Lennox. About an hour afterwards they came up with the bark Texana, also from New York. They did not take anything from her but the captain and mate—the balance they sent ashore. The Texana was then set on fire, and was burning splendidly when she was left. There are about 17 prisoners on board of the Boston. The Boston arrived at Fort Morgan this morning about 2 o'clock, and at the wharf at 11 o'clock. She is a staunch tug—runs about 12 knots an hour, and is a propeller. In the Mississippi river the Confederates were for some time within speaking distance of the U. S. man-of-war Portsmouth, 16 guns, and about half an hour previous to their capturing the Boston a gunboat had passed up within gun shot of our men. This prize will prove very valuable to the captors—and shows what daring can accomplish in the way of a little private enterprise. The Boston was cheered all along our front as she came in, the Confederate flag over the gridiron.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Execution of Confederate Officers as Spies.—An official dispatch from General Rosencrans communicates the following facts, furnished him by Col. Baird, Federal Commander of the Post at Franklin, Tenn:

Two men came into camp about dark, dressed in our uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Auton, Inspector General, and Maj. Dunlop, Assistant, having an order from Adj't Gen. Townsend, and your order to inspect outposts, but their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night. Col. Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so their descriptions. I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done, and they were tried, condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before 10 o'clock this morning.

On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the rebel army, one a colonel, named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. One claims to be a first cousin to Robert Lee, and is said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff of the 2d regular cavalry.

A STARTLING TRAGEDY.

The Chattanooga Rebel of Tuesday says:

One of the strangest and most tragic events of the Revolution took place at Franklin on the 9th inst., it has yet been our province to record. Two officers of our army, Col. Lawrence W. Orton, and Lieut. Walter G. Peter were captured at Franklin, under the most peculiar circumstances, tried under the charge of being spies, by drum-head Court Martial, and by Rosecrans' order, sentenced and hung from a scaffold, erected in the suburbs of the town of Franklin. A friend has just sent us a copy of the Nashville Press of the 11th, containing what purports to be a detailed statement of the facts with a history of the two officers executed as spies. This Federal account of the tragic affair was the first intimation our people had received of the occurrence. The correspondent who furnished the account to the Press is a Federal Surgeon, who witnessed the entire proceedings, and assisted in the examination of the dead bodies authorized to be made after their execution. The facts contained in the correspondence are deeply interesting, and lend a prominence to the event which has no parallel in the annals of the war.

Every reader, who knows anything about our army, will remember Captain Lawrence Orton Williams. He was at first an Aid de Camp to General Robert E Lee, then aid to General Polk, then Captain of Artillery, under the same General at Columbus, Ky., then Chief of Artillery on General Bragg's staff and subsequently commander of that Generals "Body Guard," and was finally made Colonel of cavalry, which position in our service he honorably filled up to the time of his tragic end. He dropped the "Williams," of his name, because, as we understand, another member of his family of that name, continued to hold a position in the Federal army. For the last four months, preceding his death, he has been known as "Colonel Orton." The Federal account represents him as a cousin of Gen. Lee, commanding the Confederate army on the Rappahannock. He was also, we understand, a relative of Captain Wickham at present, of this Post. The horse which he is said to have presented to the Federal Colonel Watkins, was a fine black stud, which formerly belonged to Capt Wickham, and well known to the citizens of Chattanooga.

Colonel Orton was recently married to Mrs. Lamb, formerly a Miss Hamilton, of Charleston, who accompanied her husband to the army a short time since.

Colonel Orton, by those who knew him well was known to be brave to rashness. His courage was not tempered with prudence or any regard whatever for consequences. He was not sent on the expedition which resulted in the loss of two brave and useful officers, and his brother officers of our army were not aware of his intentions. The Yankee correspondent is correct when he states that history will hardly furnish a parallel, in the character and standing of the parties, the boldness and reckless daring of the expedition and the tragic [illegible]

MELANCHOLY HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

[illegible], N. C., June 8th, 1863.

Messers. Editors: The usual quiet of our community was somewhat disturbed on Sunday morning last, (the 2d inst.,) by the information that W. P. Solomon, Esq., had killed J. R. Bowers. Both were gentlemen highly esteemed, and had many warm friends.

[illegible] He came forward, admitted the homicide and gave himself up to the proper authorities.

The homicide occurred on the bank of Mr. Solomon's Mill Race, running through Mr. Bowers' land about which race the difficulty originated and have existed for several months despite the efforts of mutual friends to adjust the matter, aye, even the day before (it was in evidence) that Mr. S. sent to Mr. B. a mutual friend authorizing said friend to make any proposition honorable, that would secure an amicable settlement, but alas, all proved of no avail.

Mr. S alleged that he killed Mr. B. in self defence, having shot him, as he Mr. B. was in the act of drawing a pistol from his side pocket (as M. S. then believed.)

The Court of investigation was held before Benj. Hunter, L. W. Bachelor and W. H. Jones, Esqs., three as discreet, intelligent and impartial Magistrates, as can be found in any community. After a protracted court, lasting from Tuesday until late Friday evening, during which time a number of witnesses were examined in behalf of the State, the Court admitted M. S. to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

The connection existing between the families of these two gentlemen render the case more lamentable.

The late Commencement at the University of North Carolina. [illegible] of Ala., spoke the Valedictory, as the best scholar among the seniors, and Mr. Quarles, the Latin, as the second [illegible] of Mount Airy, was declared the best scholar in the Junior class. Mr. F. H. Adams of Greensborough, was the first [illegible] among the Sophomores, and Mr. J. C. [illegible] of Charlotte [illegible] patriots in Declamation [illegible] of Charlotte.

The degree of [illegible] was conferred on Mr. John B. L[illegible], of Spartanburg [illegible], and this was the only [illegible] conferred on this occasion. Besides the intellectual refreshment, the comfort of the visitors to Chapel Hill last week was much enhanced by the vigilant and courteous administration of the Marshal, Mr. W. R. Kenan, of Duplin.—So our University will live and long may it live.—*Daily Progress.*

MR. BOYDEN'S CARD.

We find in the last Salisbury Watchman a long Card from the Hon. N. Boyden, in reply to statements made about him and his professional connexion as a Lawyer with certain writs of habeas corpus sued out by several persons confined in the late "military prison" at Salisbury, and tried before Chief Justice Pearson and Judges Kerr and Bigg[illegible], in all of which the prisoners were unconditionally discharged, except one, where the prisoner refused to prosecute the case which had been commenced by Mr. Boyden at the request of friends of the prisoner and of the prisoner himself.

Mr. Boyden's connexion with these cases has been made the occasion of the foulest libels against him. He has been outraged as no man ever submitted to without resentment. His defence of himself and the shocking record of outrageous tyranny and injustice suffered in the late "military prison" at Salisbury, have been forced from him. Of course none of these libelous assaults upon him have found place in the Observer, but it is due to him, to ourselves, and to the State, the reputation of every citizen of which is dear to us, as it *should* be to all, that we should say that his vindication is most conclusive and triumphant. We trust that the Confederate Government will institute a rigorous inquiry and punish, as it deserves, the gross misconduct of its subordinates. Of course, we have no reason to believe, and cannot believe, nor does Mr. Boyden intimate, that the Government has either known of or authorized these yankee-like proceedings of its subordinates. It is true, loud and just complaint was made by individuals and newspapers, but the authorities at Richmond were falsely and most unfortunately taught to believe by those who controlled the State government during the first year of the war, that this State was full of traitors, and that those who urged a correction of abuses were the leaders of traitors, only waiting an opportune moment to second their opinions by deeds.

The following eloquent extract from the Card claims a place for the sake of its vindication of Northern born Southern men.—*Fay. Observer.*

"The above contains a full statement of what I have had to do with the prisoners in the prison at Salisbury, and I submit my course in the matter to the candid judgment of the public. I am one of those who believe that our safety and ultimate triumph as a nation, and the preservation of liberty among us, depend upon our sustaining the supremacy of the civil authorities, and compelling every man to abide by the laws of the land; that if the people or private individuals, whether called mobs or military, are permitted to trample the sacred laws of the land under their feet, it will end in the utter ruin of all that is worth living for.

The Journal [illegible] me as a Yankee and evidently prides itself upon the use of the term as being the most degrading of all terms that even its profundity of abuse can bring to bear upon me. If the Journal wishes to abuse me, it ought to be more careful in the selection of its terms, for the word yankee is very comprehensive; it not only includes our enemies at the North, but many of the best and bravest soldiers in our gallant army. It includes that General, who ranks all other Generals in the Confederacy; it includes that gallant hero who has piled up such a hecatomb of numbers of Northern dead men in front of his breastworks at Vicksburg, that he, and his Spartan band of immortal heroes were, at last accounts, in greater danger from the insufferable stench arising from them, than from the bayonets and shells of his living enemies. This General, the Journal (*as I am informed*) denounces as inefficient and traitorous. The term yankee includes at least, one prominent officer, late of the Salisbury prison guard, who fought on the Chickahominy as a hero only can fight, and who came out of that fight fearfully maimed. It includes many a private soldier in our ranks, who has marched with fixed bayonet upon the deadly batteries of our enemies, with a heroism only equalled by "the bravest of the brave." It is certainly very wrong for the Journal to attempt to heap reproach on such men, when it only wishes to abuse me—especially so since it is said there are more subjects of the Journal man's sovereign fighting in the ranks of our enemies than there are yankees.

But I care not for the abuse and falsehoods of the Journal where I am known, and where the facts I have herein set forth are read. I have been a citizen of North Carolina for more than forty years. I came here a stranger and I found friends. I came poor, and I have found a home. My grand children, whose parents were born and raised here, are growing up around me—all my property, every thing I have is here, and here I expect to be consigned to the grave when life's fitful dream is ended. When I came here the Journal man was not born, and from the day I first entered North Carolina up to this hour, I have ever been true to her. In my early manhood I swore that I would support her Constitution and Laws, and I have ever adhered to that oath. But now in my old age, because I have tried to assert that North Carolina's Constitution and Laws are paramount to military rule, I am denounced as a sympathiser with traitors. I hurl back with indignant scorn this foul slander into the teeth of every man who dares utter it."

The History of No. Carolina.

PUBLISHED in 1851, by the undersigned, the preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to my care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged, carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

New Advertisements.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for collection. They are further notified that I will attend at

Blakes	on Thursday 23d July.
Bethania	on Friday 24th "
Old Town	on Saturday 25th "
[illegible]	on Monday 27th "
Blackburn's	on Tuesday 28th "
Capt. W. Sheek's	on Wednesday 29th "
J. M. Stafford's	on Thursday 30th "
H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown)	on Friday 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel (Salem)	on Saturday, 1st August
Capt. E. J. Hine's	on Monday 3rd "
John Hauser's	on Tuesday 4th "
E. Perry's	on Wednesday 5th "
Adam's	on Thursday 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's	on Friday 7th "
Nathan Gurley's	on Saturday 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's	on Monday 10th "
Winston	on Tuesday 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is \$2 40 on the poll, and 80 cents on the \$100 valuation.

All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

Notice to Conscripts.

ENROLLING OFFICE, Sixth Congressional District, Greensborough, June 12th, 1863.

THE commanding officers of the militia regiments in this district, comprising the counties of Alamance, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person, are hereby requested to proceed at once to re-enroll all white male persons within the limits of their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever.

All contractors with the Confederate or State Government making application for details, must have the certificate of the officer with whom they made the contract upon their application.

The commanding officers of the several regiments will assemble their men at the times and places hereinafter named for examination and enrollment, viz:

Col. Murray, 48th Regt. N. C. M., at Graham, Alamance county, on 25th and 26th June.

Col. Mebane, 67th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 29th and 30th June.

Col. Coble, 68th Regt. N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 2d and 3d of July.

Col. Masten, 71st Regt. N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 6th and 7th July.

Col. Matthews, 121st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 9th and 10th July.

Col. Baily, 72d Regt. N. C. M., at Danbury, Stokes county, on 13th and 14th of July.

Col. Irvin, 69th Regt. N. C. M., at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 16th and 17th of July.

Col. Dillard, 70th Regt. N. C. M. at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 20th and 21st July.

Col. Pinnix, 37th Regt. N. C. M., at Yanceyville, Caswell county, on 23d and 24th July.

Col. Hunt, 4th Regt. N. C. M., at Roxboro, Person county, on 27th and 28th July.

All Militia Officers will be required to attend and show their commissions to the Enrolling Officer.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after his enrollment, or put in a substitute except at the camp of instruction.

J. H. ANDERSON, Enrolling Officer, 6th Congressional District.

W. R. CAPEHART, Surgeon C. S. A., Ch. Ex. Bd.

6-5w.

Executive Department, N. C.

Adj't General's Office, (Militia.) Raleigh, June 17, 1863.

General Order, No. 11.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF the militia will immediately assemble their respective Regiments and enroll all able bodied free white men and apprentices, residents of this State, who shall be of the age of 18 and under 40 years—not liable to or who have heretofore been exempted from the conscript act, and all between the ages of 40 and 45 years.

II. They will specify in said enrollment, what persons claim exemption from militia service under the laws, and will note opposite the name of every such person, the ground upon which such exemption is claimed.

III. As soon as completed, the Muster Rolls are required to be forwarded to this office.

By order of Gov. Vance:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

June 24-3w.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

June 26-2w.

Leather or no Leather!

I HEREBY notify all persons whom it may concern, that I will not receive any hides to tan on shares, in any way, whatever, after the first of July next. I will not forget to thank all my old customers and all others that have patronized me.

One reason for refusing to tan on shares is for want of help, other reasons will be given in some other way. I will continue to buy hides as usual.

H. G. ANDERSON.

Forsyth County, June 12th, 1863. 6-3w-pd.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having, at June Term of Forsyth County Court qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Salem, June 15, 1863.

\$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 15th inst., my boy STEPHEN.—He was purchased in Richmond, Va., about four weeks ago [illegible] near Hillsboro, N. C., where he probably will endeavor to make his way.

Stephen is about 19 years of age, of a copper color, rather spare built, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. His upper front teeth are rotten off, which, however, cannot be discerned without raising his lip, and has some scars on his left leg about the knee and calf, from a burn. No other particular marks recollected. He had on a low-crowned yellow hat and a grey roundabout when he left, and had a broad-cloth suit with him.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C., or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

A. P. POINDEXTER.

June 19, 1863. 7-4t.pd

By the Governor of North Carolina,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there has arisen since the adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this City on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

June 19, 1863. 1-3w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for 30 days from the 13th of the past month, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

[L. S.] In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence. By the Governor.

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.

June 12-6-2t.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July, and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

or

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	\$7 00
For six months	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta Georgia.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen'l's Office,

RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.
2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.
3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.
4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.
5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. [illegible], at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863, by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December 1862, at [illegible], Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb'y, 1863.
7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.
8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.
9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order. S. COOPER,
(Signed,) Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—3t.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the Exchange Hotel, is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 23, 1863.

Poetry.

Song of the Misanthrope.

Warmest friendships cool the soonest,
Brightest hopes the soonest fly;
Flowers that have bloomed the brightest,
Live a day—and then they die.

I had friends that in the Summer
Scattered gladness in my way,
But when Winter's chilling garments
Closed around me—where were they?

I have cherished hopes that, star-like,
Rained their radiance round my heart;
Soon I found them to be phantoms,
And I saw them all depart.

In the garden of my fancy,
Rare exotics drank the dew,
But the [illegible]
Briers blossom where they grew.

Trust no hope that gilds the distance;
Blind thee to its golden hue;
Cherish neither flowers nor friendships—
Nothing, born of earth, is true.

VARIETY.

We heard a good story yesterday related by a German who was confined in one of the hospitals at Nashville, which proves conclusively that sick soldiers appreciate food for the stomach more than food for the mind.

A rebel lady visited the hospital one morning with a negro servant, who carried a large basket on his arm, covered with a white linen cloth. She approached our German friend and accosted him thus:

"Are you a good Union man?"

"I ish, dat," was the laconic reply of the German, at the same time casting a hopeful glance at the basket.

"That is all I wanted to know," replied the lady, and beckoning the negro to follow, she passed to the opposite side of the room, where a rebel soldier lay, and asked him the same question, to which he very promptly replied—"Not by a d—d sight." The lady thereupon uncovered the basket and laid out a bottle of wine, mince pies, pound cake, and other delicacies, which were greedily devoured in the presence of the Union soldiers who felt somewhat indignant.

On the following morning, however, another lady made her appearance with a large covered basket, and she also accosted our German friend and desired to know if he was a Union man.

"I ish, by got, I no care what you got—I bees Union."

The lady then set her basket on the table, and our German friend thought that the truth availed in this case, if it did fail in the other. But imagine the length of the poor fellow's face when the lady uncovered the basket and presented him with a number of tracts. He shook his head dolefully, and said:

"I no read English, and peside, dat rebel on te nonter side of te house, need deem so more as me."

The lady distributed them and left.

Not long afterwards along came another richly dressed lady, who propounded the same question again to our German friend. He stood gazing at the basket, apparently at a loss for a reply. At length he answered her, in Yankee style, as follows:

"By Got, you no git me dis time; not you got mit de basket?"

The lady required an unequivocal answer to her question, and was about to move on when the German shouted out:

"If you got tracts I bees Union, but if you got mince pie and pound cake and vine, I bees secesh like te tevil."—*Yankee Paper.*

"Hillo Misther Postmaster, is there iver a letter here for Dennis O'Flaherty?" "I believe there is," said the postmaster, stepping back and producing the letter. "And will yees be so kind as to rade it to me, seein' I had the misfortune to be edicated to rade niver a bit?" "To be sure," said the accommodating postmaster. He then opened, and read the epistle, which was from the "old country," concerning his relations there, &c. When he had finished Dennis observed: "And what would yees be afther axin for the postage of that letther?" "Fifty cents." "And its chape enough, yer honor, but as I niver think of axin yees to trust me, just keep the letther for pay; and say, misther, if I'd call in one of these days, wud yees write an answer to it."

An old fellow, being visited by his pastor, the latter assured him that he could not be a good Christian, unless he took up his daily cross—whereat he caught up his wife, and began lugging her about the room!

A duel was fought in Mississippi last week, by Mr. T. Knott and Mr. A. W. Shott. The result was that Knott was shot, and Shott was not.

A wagoner passing a store, being asked what he had in his wagon, replied:

Three-fourths of a cross, and a circle complete,
An upright, where two semi-circles do meet,
A rectangle triangle, standing on feet,
Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

Three-fourths of a cross is a T; a circle is an O; an upright, where two semi-circles meet, is a B; a triangle standing on feet, is an A; two semi circles are C C; and a circle is an O.—TOBACCO is what was in the wagon.

A Down Easter advertised for a wife in the following manner: "Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed fixings, five hundred dollars in hard puter, one that's had the measles, and understands tendin' children, can have a customer for life by writing a billy dux, addressed Z. R. and stick it on uncle Ebenezer's barn, hine side, jinein the hog pen."

The French Gazette Medicale states that, by accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of charcoal upon the burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

Many a person thinks he is honest because he has never [illegible] that, he is only honest because he has never been tempted. What the world calls innate goodness is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bread basket.

ANECDOTE OF JACKSON.

In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Columbia, one of the members, Col. Preston, of Va., in speaking on the death of Jackson, related the following:

"Will the Assembly pardon me, Mr. Moderator, for narrating an anecdote which is characteristic of him. At the battle of Manassas the victory was decided in our favor by the cooperation of the armies of Johnston and Beauregard. Johnston's army leaving their camps, leaving their foes in front of them, suddenly crossed the mountains, and by his forced marches, that gained for Jackson's troops the name of 'foot cavalry.' Jackson, that night, ordered out his usual pickets, but the officer of the guard came to him and told him that the soldiers were all asleep completely exhausted—and asked whether he should arouse them. 'No,' replied the General, 'let our men sleep, I will watch the camp.' And silently he rode round that sleeping host, he the only sentinel, until the day broke in the East."

Lawyers have a ludicrous way of identifying themselves with their clients by speaking in the plural number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a luminary of the Eastern bar, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the tap, I will prove that we were locked up in the station house in a state of intoxication."

"I shall be happy," said an expiring husband to his wife, who was weeping most dutifully by the bedside, "if you will only promise me not to marry that object of my increasing jealousy, your cousin Charles." "Make yourself quite easy, love," said the expectant widow, "I am engaged to his brother."

"It is a poor rule that won't work both ways," exclaimed the boy, throwing the rule back at the schoolmaster.

"Master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No, sir, she's out." "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire." "That's out too!"

A Kentuckian being asked how much corn he raised, answered—"About ten barrels of whiskey, besides what we waste for bread."

Refrain from bitter words; there is only the difference of a letter between words and swords.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bate's Brigade—[illegible]

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the Infantry Regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp-shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,600 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,	Jesse Knouse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Meser,
Rev. R. F. Bystly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm Correll,	W. S. Pettigrew, 2
Miss Martalia A. Cox,	John W. Rawley,
John Campbel,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
[illegible]	Sarah [illegible] Charity
[illegible]	[illegible] Swan,
Miss Jane Hanes,	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. H. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem N. C. May 15th, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST MERCHANT TAILOR WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

Jan. 9, 1863. [illegible] 56-ly

Common School Committeemen FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in [illegible], and in the month [illegible] time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts, between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Rausom Shipps, Jas. D Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, [illegible]
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hauser, F. Hedgecock, [illegible]
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, [illegible] Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Stewart, E. U. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. E. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, [illegible]
16. H. Kinnamian, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, [illegible]
19. S. Waggoner, J. F. Matthews, [illegible] Marshall.
20. J. M. Stafford, S. H. Langenour, [illegible]
21. W. W. Thornton, H. Crouse, T. H. Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, B J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. C H [illegible], A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles [illegible], Ross Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillam, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. T Clayton.
35. Alex Riding, Jas. Blackburn, [illegible]
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W B Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Langenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath. Sealer, Hezekiah Flynn.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hauser.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, [illegible] Morris.
50. W A Bonifick, E A Carmichael, C A Banner.
51. John Grabs, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times (distress among soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able. We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night.

E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of [illegible] delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1.00 per dozen; Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece; Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece; Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1.50 to $6.00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m pd

FURS! FURS!!

Bring on your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1.00 per dozen; Coon Skins (from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted from $2.00 to $5.00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed Forester of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him, and that no timber, either dead or green, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation.

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52-3t

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May's (to whom I had hired him) on the 27th April, taking with him one of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye, the other a small iron grey mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

Mr. May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the clothes of his [illegible]. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.

May 15—2-3t. Greensborough, N. C.

State of North Carolina

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
Raleigh, May 14th 1863.

General Orders, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DANL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 22—3—2t

Executive Department N. Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
Raleigh, MAY 15th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved [illegible].

By order of Gov. [illegible]

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

May 22—3—2t.

TERMS OF THE DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor, in paper and all the stock and material used in [illegible], we are compelled on the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month ... $1 00
" " 3 Months ... 3 00
" " 6 Months ... 5 00
" " 12 Months ... 8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier [illegible] any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for, which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found superior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY—12 months $4; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.50.

For the WEEKLY—12 months, $2; 6 months $1.50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square, 1 day	$0.50	1 square, 5 days	$1.50
1 do 2 days	0.75	1 do 1 week	1.75
1 do 3 days	1.00	1 do 2 weeks	3.00
1 do 4 days	1.25	1 do 1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address,

JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 15, 1862.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer, Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculation—Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

[illegible] Camp of Instruction,

Raleigh, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 364.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, ACcording to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3—3t

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by D. H. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. BODWELL, Kernersville, North Carolina.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "[illegible] Hotel," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

[illegible]

Salem, June 24, 1863.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will as heretofore be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also recently decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage, heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fas.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c., &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of [illegible] to [illegible] consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. G. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year ... $4
For six months ... 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

The Southern Field & Fireside contains POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY Mrs. E. A. [illegible], of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the columns, are

Hon. Wm. Gilmore Simms, of S. C. [illegible]

Address,

JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor,
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

may be had at [illegible]

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four Franklin Stoves. Inquire at this Office.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

[illegible]

COUNTIES.				TOTAL.
Alamance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alleghany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaufort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bertie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bladen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buncombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabarrus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldwell	6,327	[illegible]	1068	[illegible]
Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carteret	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caswell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chowan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleaveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currituck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson	[illegible]	147	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duplin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgecombe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17376
Forsyth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford	[illegible]	[illegible]	3625	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harnett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haywood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hertford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iredell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	6	281	[illegible]
Johnston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lenoir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDowell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover	10,617	766	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northampton	5,912	658	[illegible]	13376
Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pasquotank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perquimans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Person	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitt	7,480	197	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk	3,317	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robeson	[illegible]	1450	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutherford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sampson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stokes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrrell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	405	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watauga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes	13,280	261	1908	[illegible]
Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yadkin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yancey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce, for any distance under 500 miles, 10 cts.

For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cts.

An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters, 2 cts.

Advertised letters, 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter, [illegible] are included in this class, and are charged by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

Newspapers sent [illegible] *bona fide* [illegible] office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight [illegible]

Within the State where published:

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.

Semi-weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.

Tri-weekly paper 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.

Daily 10 cts per quarter [illegible]

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding [illegible]

Within the State where published:

Monthly 3 cents per quarter, and 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

[illegible] every additional [illegible]

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly [illegible]

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical [illegible] not exceeding [illegible] for any distance [illegible] additional [illegible]

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor and Treasurer for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to official business.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

[illegible] seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.		Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60		Unanimous.
Mississippi,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 39
Alabama,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, [illegible]		[illegible] to 29
Georgia,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 87
Louisiana,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 19
Texas,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 7
Virginia,	[illegible]		[illegible]
Arkansas,	[illegible]		[illegible] to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61		[illegible]
Tennessee,	[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible] May 20, 1861.

(Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, [illegible], in the House, [illegible], to be referred to the people for ratification.)

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States [illegible]:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March [illegible]	[illegible] to 5
Georgia,	[illegible]	[illegible] to 5
Louisiana,	March [illegible]	[illegible] to 7
Texas,	[illegible]	[illegible] to 2
Mississippi,	March [illegible]	[illegible] to 7
S. Carolina,	April [illegible]	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	140 to 29
Arkansas,	May [illegible]	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May [illegible]	
Tennessee,	[illegible]	

[illegible]

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, we have called on you, [illegible] who owe us have not come [illegible] have [illegible] you will [illegible] do, [illegible] we will take Corn, Wheat, [illegible]

[illegible]

Salem April 28th, 1863. [illegible]